

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

VOLUME IX, NUMBER 27

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 25, 1940

U. S. Makes Ready For Sixteenth Census

Task of Canvassing Entire Population to Require Services of Force of 120,000

VITAL FACTS TO BE SOUGHT

Census Information Proves Helpful in Determining Long-Time Social and Economic Trends

For the sixteenth time in our national history—once every 10 years—the census is about to be taken. Beginning a week from today, April 1, and continuing throughout the month of April, an army of 120,000 census takers—"enumerators" they are technically called—will make a house-to-house, door-to-door canvass to determine the size of the American population and many other important facts about the 132,000,000 who are estimated to reside in the United States at the present time.

Taking the census is a gigantic task, involving much more than the mere counting of noses which the enumerators do during the month of April. In the first place, it takes a year and a half to prepare for the job and more than three years to complete the work of compiling and interpreting the figures. The whole work is in charge of the Bureau of the Census, a division of the federal Department of Commerce, which adds 7,500 employees to its regular, permanent staff. It will cost the federal government nearly \$50,000,000 to complete the work of taking the 1940 census.

How Census Is Taken

As a matter of fact, the population census is only part of the job of enumeration which will take place this year. There are really five other censuses which will be completed before the year ends. There is the housing census which will gather facts on some 33,000,000 dwelling units (houses and apartments, etc.), the business census which will canvass 3,000,000 business concerns, the census of manufacturers which will cover 170,000 manufacturing establishments, the farm census of about 7,000,000 farms, and the census of mines and quarries.

But it is the census of population which commands the greatest attention because it directly touches every person in the nation. It is this census which will require the services of the 120,000 enumerators. Elaborate preparations have been made for this task. The Bureau of the Census first divided the nation into districts, 529 of them in all. Each district is in charge of a supervisor. Then there are the area managers, 105 of them, who exercise broad supervision and who are in close contact with the central office in Washington. Altogether there are 147,000 districts in which the individual enumerators will act. Where the districts are small, a single enumerator will cover more than one.

The census takers are paid according to the number of names they report, at the rate of four cents apiece. It will take from two to four weeks to cover the assigned territory, and the average enumerator will question about 1,500 individuals.

When the census taker knocks at your door, he will be carrying a form or "schedule" on which the required information about you will be set down. The usual questions about name, age, color, sex, birthplace, address, will, of course, be asked, but they are only the beginning. There will come a number of questions on your education, occupation, income, and so forth.

(Concluded on page 8)



AN INTIMATE PORTRAIT OF A FAMOUS FAMILY

RAY IN KANSAS CITY STAR

Finland Submits to Soviet Peace Terms

Loses Defense Lines and Strips Along Eastern Border Under Treaty Signed in Moscow

SCANDINAVIA IS IMPRESSED

Defeat for Allies and Victory for Germans Seen as Soviets Tighten Grip on the Baltic Sea Lanes

Now that the war in Finland has come to an end, and the Soviet government has succeeded in imposing its own peace terms upon the defeated Finns, thoughtful people in nearly every country in Europe are trying to figure out just what effect the Russian victory may have on their own lives and fortunes. The Russians themselves, of course, are relieved that the war is over. The Finns are stunned and naturally bitter—not only toward their enemies, but toward the friends and allies who failed to send sufficient men and supplies to stem the Russian tide. The Swedes and Norwegians are somewhat relieved that the war has ended without involving them, but they are very anxious about the future. In France and England there is a strong feeling that Finland's defeat has been another Allied defeat, and a victory not only for Russia, but for Germany as well. The Germans take a similar view in the belief that their own position has been strengthened by the Soviet triumph. All over Europe statesmen are measuring the result of the northern war in terms of their own interests and problems.

Peace Terms

First, let us examine the actual terms of the peace treaty signed between Russia and Finland in Moscow, on March 12. The first provision of this treaty was that fighting should cease. Next, Finland was obliged to surrender a number of important pieces of territory. The Finns gave up certain islands in the Gulf of Finland near the important Soviet city of Leningrad. They were obliged to surrender Karelia, that southeastern corner of Finland containing the entire Mannerheim Line, the city of Viipuri, the moderately valuable industrial region of the Vouski River valley, and a number of copper mines. By annexing this region, the Soviets have pushed the Finnish border back until it is 90 miles distant from Leningrad, rather than 20 miles distant as formerly. Russia now controls all of Lake Ladoga (the largest lake in Europe) and the strategic advantages of the Karelian defense zone.

Another piece of territory has been sliced from northeastern Finland, and Finland's narrow "waistline" has been pared down until it is narrower still. In taking this piece of land, the Soviets were considering their important railway line from Leningrad north to the Arctic port of Murmansk. The Finnish border has now been moved west until it is 75 instead of 40 miles distant from the Murmansk railway. In addition, Finland has agreed to build a railway line which will eventually connect with the Murmansk railway, and cut across Finland to Sweden and the north end of the Gulf of Bothnia. This is an important provision, because the construction of this line through the northern wilderness will provide Russia with a quick means of moving on Sweden, if she should ever wish to do so.

In the far north the Russians have agreed to withdraw their troops from the Arctic port of Petsamo, and from the nearby nickel mines. But Finland has yielded the

Are You Independent?

BY WALTER E. MYER

It is always important that one should use the resources at his command in such a way as to secure the greatest possible satisfaction and happiness to himself and others. It is quite necessary now that each one should make expenditures to the best possible advantage. And each person who has the least confidence in his own competence should insist upon being the judge as to how his resources may best be used. Yet most individuals do not insist upon that prerogative. Unconsciously they allow others to make the decisions. They are swayed by advertising. They are dupes to high-pressure salesmen. They do not sit down and quietly make an inventory of their needs. They do not place themselves in a position to satisfy the needs of themselves and their families in proportion to the urgency of the needs. They do not prepare a budget, and then set about to expend the income in accordance with it.

Some people do this, to be sure, but certainly very many do not. It is a more common thing for one to allow the advertisers to suggest to him what his needs are, and to allow oily-tongued salesmen to select the goods or services he is to acquire. Subjection to commercialized advertisers is a fact of American life—an unpleasant, a costly fact, but a fact nevertheless. Too often our purchases are made, not in order to give us the greatest possible satisfaction, but in order to give someone we do not know and who cares nothing for us the greatest possible profit.

But how is one to shield himself from the arts of advertisers? Not by shunning all advertisements, of course, for many of them inform us of satisfactions we really should have. Not by turning away from all merchants and salesmen, for many of them furnish us with things which we need. The best protection is, perhaps, the device which we have mentioned. Learn to prepare your own budget. Listen to suggestions from every quarter. Hear what the advertisers have to say. Then sit down alone or in the family circle. Figure out what you will have to spend. Make a list of the things you need, listing each item in the order of its utility. Then make up your mind. Decide things for yourself. And hold to your budget. Be critical of those who come shouting advice to you to purchase their wares. They are out to feather their own nests—not yours. You cannot, unaided, govern your country, but, within limit, you can govern yourself. You may not be able to determine your income, but you can exert a mastery over the outgo, and you should do it. If we were more self-directive in the choice of our satisfactions we would be happier—and more secure.



CHERRY BLOSSOMS IN TOKYO

- Straight Thinking -

XXVI. Weighing Predictions

DURING the tense days and weeks since the European war began last September, newspaper reporters have been unusually active in meeting incoming passenger vessels at the piers in New York harbor to interview prominent persons who were aboard. Almost without fail these people—bankers, professors, authors, ministers, statesmen, lawyers, doctors, and other individuals—have been asked: "What do you think about the present European situation?"

The replies appear in newspaper headlines and stories, sometimes just in New York City, but frequently, if the traveler's prominence warrants, in the papers throughout the country. A prominent banker, upon his return from Europe, intimated that he had inside information to the effect that the Allies would not permit Finland to make peace with Russia; that they intended to send a large force to help the Finns. An author, who arrived here from Europe about a month before the Finnish war came to an end, boldly predicted that Russia would crumble from within before conquering Finland.

These are merely two examples of the glib statements handed out to newspaper reporters by returning European travelers. In a few cases, of course, these persons may actually have had the opportunity to obtain an abundance of inside facts while they were in Europe. But in a great many other instances, the travelers were probably unable to get as much inside information about what was going on as they would have by staying at home and reading the reports which expert newspapermen have been gathering in the European capitals and sending to America.

Newspapers not only headline the views of well-known Americans returning from abroad, but also the opinions of prominent citizens who remain here. This is particularly true in times of crisis. A good example was during the uncertain fall days of 1929, when the stock market crashed. Week after week that year, and in the fol-

lowing two or three years, business and political leaders confidently predicted an upturn, better days ahead, or a swing toward prosperity. As events proved, many of their views were far from correct. And today, there are numerous stories of prominent men or women "predicting," "surveying," or "foreseeing."

This does not mean that one should discard or ignore such reports and interviews. They should be weighed and considered along with other available evidence. But the careful reader will not be too much influenced by the mere *opinions* and viewpoints of prominent citizens. He will want to know the facts on which their opinions are based. He will then consider these facts and opinions on the basis of merit, instead of blindly accepting the views of prominent individuals.

What the Magazines Say

WHICH party will win the November elections? Many people are searching for an answer to that question from the "inside" comments of columnists and from the various polls that measure public opinion. An entirely different approach to the question is made by Arthur M. Schlesinger in the winter issue of *The Yale Review*. Examining the "Tides of American Politics," he finds that throughout our history popular political sentiment has alternated between two poles that may roughly be described as liberal and conservative. At certain periods it was the conservative view—"concern for the rights of the few"—that dominated American political thought; at other periods it was the liberal view—"concern for the wrongs of the many"—which enjoyed this predominance. But the



important fact about these tides is that they have occurred with a regularity that can easily be plotted. Beginning with 1765, there have been five eras of an unmistakably conservative trend, each of them lasting an average of 15 years. Alternately, there have been five eras of equally definite liberal trend, each lasting 16 years and a half. We are now in the midst of a liberal period which began in 1931, and if the tide theory is valid, then the conservative reaction will not set in until 1947 or 1948. Does this assure another victory for the Democratic party in November? Not necessarily. What it does mean is that the question of who is elected is far less important than most people think. It means that no matter which party is victorious the basically liberal trends of the last nine years are bound to continue.

Among the arguments advanced by the British for not granting India independence are the following: India herself is torn by factionalism. Self rule would leave the Mos-

Basic Traits of Japanese Deeply Rooted in Past, Author Declares

THE policy of expansion which Japan has pursued with such vigor since 1931 is believed by many persons to be an imperialist drive patterned solely after those of Western Europe. There is a widely accepted notion that Japan, having been forced to emerge from seclusion, then sought to revenge the assault upon her isolation by imitating, and, indeed challenging the West in a campaign of military conquest. With that end in view, she broke sharply with her own past and, ignoring centuries-old customs and traditions, set about to build in a remarkably short time a highly modern state.

That Japan borrowed from the West many of the *trappings* of her present-day civilization is undisputed. From the West, she took lock, stock, and barrel her program of industrialization and her decision to develop a first-rate armed force equipped with the most modern weapons and a navy that is now the strongest in the Far East. But the West cannot be held accountable for the Japanese determination to build an empire. That is the opinion expressed by Mary A. Nourse in her new and readable history of Japan—"Kodo: The Way of the Emperor" (New York: Bobbs-Merrill. \$3.50).

On the contrary, Miss Nourse declares, in Japan's own past lay the inspiration for a new order in East Asia. "In spite of a modern army and navy, in spite of a highly developed industrial and commercial system, in spite of an elected Diet and many of the trappings of social and political modernity, Japan is fundamentally still an ancient, aristocratic oligarchy. . . . It is out of her own traditions and racial philosophy that the country has formulated its present conception of a totalitarian state aggressively imposing its authority over a far-flung empire."

The basic social doctrines have changed but little throughout Japan's long history. Now, as always, the fundamental belief centers upon the person of the Emperor. The Emperor is of divine descent. In fact, he is himself a god and, as such, his people

are only chattels from whom is expected unquestioning obedience.

Of course, this fundamental belief has been subjected to varying interpretations as occasion and policy demanded. At one time, it served the *shoguns*—a class of Japanese military dictators—as an excuse for stripping the Emperor of any real authority on the grounds that a ruler who is a god ought not to be bothered about such earthly matters as government administration. Today, the same doctrine serves to justify the Japanese people in their campaigns of aggression. The argument runs like this: Japan is the land of the gods. Its foundations were laid by the divine ancestors; the people, also, are divine, and this divine aristocracy is to permeate the earth through their own untiring efforts. It is the duty of every Japanese to spread the superior culture of the divinely conceived and divinely protected state.

That Japan, despite surface appearances, is essentially the feudal state that it always has been is shown by present-day social conditions. In his classroom text, the young Japanese high school student reads: "The patriotism of our Imperial people is manifest in that keen endeavor to obey and respect the commands of the Emperor to the last and most minute detail. In very truth from the humble peasant to the last city dweller every citizen is born to serve and if need be to die for our Emperor. This ideal of service to the Throne



ARTISAN

This Japanese workman is carving blocks for woodblock printing.

is a special characteristic of our nation which exists nowhere else in the world."

If one visits only the business centers of Yokohama, Tokyo, and Osaka—Miss Nourse declares—it seems as if Japan has become thoroughly modern and Western. But as one steps into the side streets of the large cities and into towns far removed from the modern centers, the outward form is that of another land, indeed another age. Low, wooden buildings, open to the street, line both sides of the narrow lanes. In the buildings families are busily engaged in the old handicrafts of spinning and weaving and lacquer work. Home life is still as primitive as in the days of the ancients or during the feudal period. In the back streets of these towns and in the villages the Industrial Revolution has hardly penetrated.

Agriculture, likewise, remains primitive. Some instruction in intensive agriculture has been given the farmers, but otherwise the occupation shows little, if any, improvement. Old medieval practices are followed. Livestock is rare. Human hands do practically all the farm labor.

The progress that has been made in modernization and industrialization, Miss Nourse adds, has not been directed toward improving the lot of the great mass of Japanese. A large part of the island empire's wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few families. Japan's statesmen never did envisage the spread of education and the creation of industry and trade as a means of raising the people's standard of living. Rather through these things they sought to exalt the Emperor through the enrichment of his domain.

The American Observer

A Weekly Review of Social Thought and Action

Published weekly throughout the year (except two issues in December and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EDITORIAL BOARD

CHARLES A. BEARD HAROLD G. MOULTON
FELIX MORLEY DAVID S. MURPHY
WALTER E. MYER, Editor

PAUL D. MILLER, ANDRE DE PORRY
CLAY COSS, Associate Editors

Europe Studies Effects of Russo-Finnish Peace Treaty

(Concluded from page 1, column 4)

peninsula dominating the sea approaches to this port, and has also agreed to limit her naval force in that region to very small patrol vessels. As a still further concession in this area, the Finns have agreed to permit Russia to move goods in and out of Petsamo, and to and fro between Russia and Norway without having to pay customs duties, transit charges, and without having to undergo inspection.

Still another important concession made by the Finns is the leasing of Hangoe, their most important naval and air base, to Russia for 30 years. Since this base commands the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, it serves as sort of a Baltic Gibraltar, and it is interesting to note that Russia's position in Hangoe henceforth will not be unlike that of the British at Gibraltar. Possession of Hangoe greatly strengthens the Soviet position in the Baltic, and for the right to use it, the Russians have agreed to pay Finland \$128,000 every year for the duration of the lease.

Two other provisions of the treaty are worthy of note. By one, the two countries have agreed not to participate in any international coalitions directed against each other. This means, specifically, that Finland must not associate herself with Britain and France. By the second, the Finns have agreed to negotiate for a trade treaty with Russia.

The concessions which the Finns have been forced to make are severe, but they might have been worse. The Finns have not been saddled with any heavy indemnity payments. They have not lost the Åland Islands, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, nor Petsamo, their nickel mines, nor their democratic government. The last point is of particular interest since it was the original intention of the Soviet to establish in Finland a "People's Government" headed by a Finnish Communist who had been an exile in Russia for 20 years. At the beginning of the war, the Russians "recognized" this government, and signed a treaty with it, but what has become of it since is an intriguing mystery.

Finland's Problems

But even though the terms might have been worse, Finland finds it—in the words of her foreign minister—"a very hard peace." The Finns are much weaker than they were four months ago. They have

for them. The Finns, who fought bravely, and almost alone, have so much to do that there is little time for regret, or for a display of the bitterness which they feel toward the rest of Scandinavia, the Allies, and the United States for sending them so little material aid. But they know that the Russians may yet make further demands, and that if they should, Finland would hardly be in a position to resist them. The outlook for Finland's future, therefore, is clouded and uncertain at best.

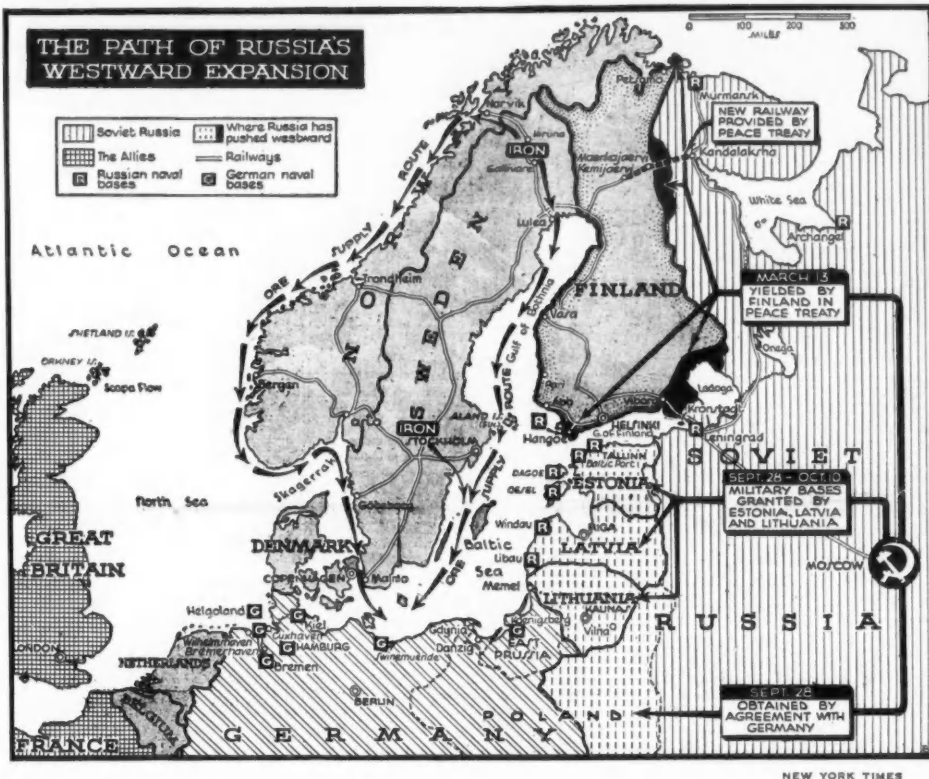
While the Finns are striving to get on their feet again, the rest of Scandinavia is displaying the utmost anxiety over the situation. The Swedes, in particular, are worried. They are concerned about the new railroad which is to give the Russians quick access to northern Sweden by crossing through a strip of Finnish territory, bringing them within striking distance of the iron mines of Swedish Lapland, and the north end of the Gulf of Bothnia. The Swedes do not relish the idea of the Russians in Hangoe, across the southern entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, not very far from Stockholm.

Scandinavia Involved

Has Finland passed under the control of Russia? Do the Russians contemplate an advance on Sweden? If the worst fears of the Swedes are realized, Scandinavian unity will probably become a thing of the past. Some observers believe that these states may look to the great powers for protection. Thus, as Finland may fall under Russian influence, Sweden and Denmark may move closer to Germany, while Norway drifts toward England—a development which would divide Scandinavia into British, German, and Russian spheres of influence, and change the entire situation in the north.

There is, however, a strong movement afoot to preserve and strengthen Scandinavian unity while there is still time. On the day before the peace treaty was signed, the government of Finland asked whether Norway and Sweden would consider joining Finland in a mutual defense pact. Both countries replied yes, and since then the idea has gained support rapidly, both in government circles and in the Scandinavian press. Such a pact would differ from Scandinavian friendship treaties which have been signed in the past. It would probably have little to do with neutrality, and would obligate all signatories to come to the defense of any Scandinavian state which might be attacked as Finland was. It would probably mean that a new Mannerheim Line would have to be built in Finland, and all the states would have to arm as quickly and efficiently as possible. While such an agreement would be intended to discourage any further Russian moves, it is also intended to discourage Britain and France from attempting to attack the north coast of Germany from the Swedish mainland—an idea with which the Allies have apparently been toying for some time. A Scandinavian defense bloc of 6,000,000 Swedes, 3,000,000 Norwegians, and 3,700,000 Finns could not be entirely ignored by any power. That the 3,600,000 people of Denmark would join in such a bloc is possible but not probable, because they are so vulnerable and close to Germany.

There is one very important factor which may block the signing of any Scandinavian



NEW YORK TIMES

mutual assistance pact—the attitude of Russia. Under the terms of the peace treaty, Finland is forbidden to participate in any anti-Soviet coalition. While the Finns might hold that a mutual defense agreement among the Scandinavian states is not aimed at Russia, under the existing circumstances it would be up to Russia to decide. If the Soviets should object, they might threaten to renew the war, and the Finns would have to yield. If the Soviets should decide, however, that such a pact would aid them in keeping the Allies out of Norway and Sweden, they might not object.

The very fact that the Russians can make this decision is proof that they have not come out of the war empty-handed. The Soviet Union gained little glory in the unequal struggle, but it has succeeded in strengthening its northwest defenses, and in gaining unchallenged control over the northern Baltic. The Russian government now speaks with a strong voice in Scandinavia. But what the Swedes and Norwegians would like to know is—what will Russia do next? Will she isolate herself from Europe again, secure in the feeling that the Allies cannot attack Leningrad through Finland? Or will the Soviet Union now intensify her cooperation with Germany?

Widespread Consequences

Whatever course the Soviets may adopt, it is a fact that the end of the Finnish war offers many advantages to Germany. As long as the fighting continued, hundreds of thousands of Russians remained in the army, unable to produce goods, as in normal times. Railroads were jammed with traffic; industrial production and the normal movements of commerce were disrupted. Now the war is over, the Russians can, if they wish, devote themselves more fully to meeting Germany's needs for oil, foodstuffs, iron ore, and other products. The Russian railroads can be restored to normal, and the Baltic Sea is under absolute control. Most important of all, to the Germans, is the fact that the Allies, having been confronted with the chance to intervene in Scandinavia and possibly to line up Sweden and Norway against Germany and Russia—failed to take advantage of the opportunity until too late.

The gloom that settled down over London and Paris following the signing of the Russo-Finnish peace seems to confirm the German contention that Britain and France have suffered an important reversal. Both Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier were severely criticized for having failed to send help to the Finns. Both British and French maintain, however, that they were ready and willing to send 50,000 troops to Finland's aid several weeks before the peace was signed. These troops were ready, equipped, and waiting, and ships were waiting to embark them, but

the troops could not be sent unless Norway and Sweden granted them passage. This the Norwegian and Swedish governments, fearing Germany, refused to do. Both the Allies and the Finns have blamed the Swedes for this, but the Swedes knew that Germany would attack in force if Allied troops landed in Sweden, and they had little confidence in the ability or willingness of the Allies to send sufficient troops to hold the Germans off in the event of such an attack.

There is still another reason why Finland's defeat may react upon the Allies in a very unfavorable way. The Finns are only one of many peoples who, during the last five years, have been supported directly or indirectly by Britain or France, but have met defeat in spite of it. The Ethiopians, the Chinese, the Spanish loyalists, the Czechs, Poles, and now the Finns, all looked to the Allies for help, and all looked in vain. After each defeat, Allied prestige has fallen in the neutral capitals of Europe. What the eventual effect of Finland's defeat may be on Rumania, Italy, Yugoslavia, and on Britain's ally, Turkey, is not yet clear. But none of these states can fail to be impressed by the most recent example of Allied inability to intervene with any effect in eastern Europe. This fact is understood in London and Paris, and it is causing grave misgivings among Allied statesmen.

Questions and References

1. Sketch briefly the terms of the Russo-Finnish treaty of peace.
2. How do you think this peace will eventually affect (1) Finland? (2) Russia? (3) Germany? (4) Scandinavia? (5) the Allies? (6) Italy?
3. Why is Hangoe called the "Baltic Gibraltar"?
4. Do you think the international position of the Scandinavian states would be improved by a mutual defense pact? Why?
5. Russia has annexed Viipuri, Petsamo, Hangoe. True or false?
6. Summarize the reasons for the failure of Finland's friends to send her sufficient military aid.

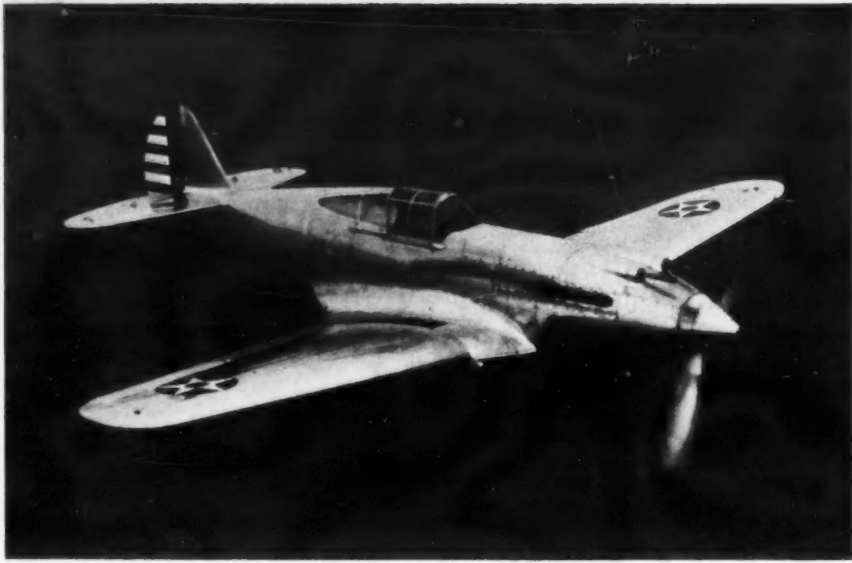
REFERENCES: (a) Goering's Prophecy, by F. Kuh. *The Nation*, March 16, 1940, pp. 360-364. (b) Soviet Disillusionment, by H. N. Howard. *Events*, March 1940, pp. 215-219. (c) The Peace Crisis. *The New Republic*, March 18, 1940, p. 363. (d) Russo-German Partnership, by W. Duranty. *The Atlantic*, March 1940, pp. 401-406. (e) War to End Europe, by W. H. Chamberlin. *Forum*, March 1940, pp. 97-101.

PRONUNCIATIONS: Åland (oe'land), Hangoe (hahn'gu-u as in burn), Karelia (kah-ree'lyah), Ladoga (lah'doe-gah), Mannerheim (mahn'ner-hime), Murmansk (moor-mahnsk'), Petsamo (pet'sah-moe), Viipuri (vee'poo-ree), Vörsi (voo'skee), Efremov (eh-frey'moe-veeh), Joachim von Ribbentrop (yoe-ah'keem fon'rib'ben-trop—o as in go), Molotov (moe'loe-toff), San Marino (san'mah-ree'noe), Galeazzo Ciano (gah-lay-ah'toe chah'noe).



THE WOODCHOPPER DIDN'T COME
ELDERMAN IN WASHINGTON POST

lost their fortifications, their chief naval base, a great deal of their normal trade, and between 15,000 and 20,000 men. Their treasury has been depleted, many factories, railroad yards, homes, and whole towns have been leveled by bombs. There are about 600,000 people who have lost their homes in air raids or who have evacuated the territories given to Russia. Somewhere and somewhere, homes must be found



THE CURTISS P-40

U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS PHOTO

Controversy has arisen over the sale of speedy, late-model American planes to the Allies. Objectors declare that such planes as the highly efficient Curtiss P-40, above, should be retained for United States use. Proponents declare that even later and better models are being developed, and that the P-40's can well be released.

DOMESTIC

Unemployment

Statistics on unemployment have become the weapons in this year's most unusual controversy. Dorothy Thompson, well-known newspaper columnist, provoked the battle when she cited an array of figures to prove that the commonly accepted total of between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 unemployed is wrong. According to her calculations, she wrote, the number of unemployed workers has increased by only 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 persons since December 1929.

Her position was defended by Arthur Krock, New York Times columnist, but another newspaper columnist, Ernest K. Lindley, cited figures to support the larger total of over 8,000,000. The National Industrial Conference Board, the American Federation of Labor, Glenn Frank's report for the Republican National Committee, and various government agencies have generally accepted this higher figure. The largest estimate is made by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which contends that nearly 12,000,000 people are out of work.

While the mathematical battle was waged, government officials pointed out that the forthcoming census will furnish more accurate information than now exists on the unemployment problem. Republicans and Democrats are placed in an uncomfortable position by the argument. If Miss Thompson's figures are to be accepted, the Republicans cannot claim that the Democrats have failed to reduce unemployment. But the Democrats will then have to explain why the administration has spent such large sums of money on a relief problem which was not so acute as they had claimed.

On the other hand, if the figure of 8,000,000 or more unemployed is correct, the Democrats will cite the necessity for furthering recovery by electing a Democratic president, while the Republicans will argue that since the Democrats have produced no improvement in employment opportunities, the nation should turn to a Republican for leadership.

Military Planes

Congress is turning its attention to the debate which has arisen over the sale of American military planes to foreign governments. Most of the argument has centered upon a model known as the Curtiss P-40, which can attain a speed of 400 miles an hour. It has been decided that the United States army will get the first 25 P-40's which are manufactured, and that France may buy the next five.

On the question of plane sales in general, one group of officials and Congressmen takes the view that all the military needs of the United States should be met first; that foreign purchases should remain in second place; and that, in any case, military secrets should be safeguarded by our refusing to sell the very latest models.

In opposition, another group does not argue so much about whose needs should be met first, but does contend that it is all right to sell some of the newer planes abroad. The P-40, they say, has already been superseded by later models which are said to be even better military planes. They also point out that special devices, such as the highly accurate American bomb sight, are not included in the equipment on planes which are shipped abroad.

British and French purchasing agents are watching the arguments closely—they are said to be preparing to buy between 7,000 and 8,000 American planes, worth approximately one billion dollars, in the next few weeks. And American manufacturers are moving cautiously. Although they will benefit from the increased business, they are anxious to avoid an overexpansion of their plants to take care of wartime orders. They want to build gradually, and to be in a sound financial condition when the war is over.

The Farm Vote

Planning a campaign to win the farmers' votes is worrying both the Republicans and the Democrats this year. And the two parties are in an unusual predicament, for a Gallup poll recently revealed that although a majority of the farmers like the New Deal, the midwestern farmers want the Republicans to win the presidential election.

In the United States as a whole, 66 per cent of all the farmers believe that the Roosevelt administration has helped the farm people; 22 per cent believe that the New Deal has hurt them; only 12 per cent are undecided. In the key states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, North Dakota, and South Dakota, 64 per cent of the farmers feel that they have been helped; 20 per cent say they have been hurt; and 16 per cent are undecided.

Despite this weight of approval, however,



"MUSSOLINI, MEENIE, MINEY, MOE—"
HERBLOCK IN ROCK ISLAND ARGUS

The Week at Home

What the People of the World Are

54 per cent of the midwestern farmers (states listed above) want the Republicans to win; only 46 per cent favor the Democrats. The Democrats still hold an advantage of 55 per cent in the nation's total rural vote; the Republicans have a following of 45 per cent. And on the question of a third term for Roosevelt, 53 per cent of the nation's farmers say no; 47 per cent, yes.

Consequently, the Democratic party has the task of convincing the farmers that, since they approve the New Deal policies, they should vote for the Democratic candidate in November. The Republican strategy must be designed to hold the backing which has been won among the farmers, and to hold it without condemning the New Deal too vigorously. In each instance, the parties know that they have a ticklish job ahead of them.

Congress at Work

Members of Congress who are supporting the Hatch bill (see last week's AMERICAN OBSERVER) are confident that they can secure its passage in both houses. They point out that they have been able to defeat the opposition's attempts to discard or table the measure, and that their strength should carry the bill through to final victory. The opponents of the bill, however, are determined to continue their resistance, and at least delay final action by the Senate and the House as long as possible.

The Senate's next worry is what should be done about the farm appropriations bill. Earlier in the session, the House voted to provide around \$700,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture and the farm program. When the Senate received the bill, the matter was placed in the hands of the appropriations committee, which has recommended that Congress should provide over a billion dollars for the farm program. This is an increase of over \$300,000,000 above the amount voted by the House.

Now the Senate must decide whether to accept the recommendation of its appropriations committee. If it does, then the House and Senate will have to get together on a compromise between their two figures—\$700,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000.

Great Stone Faces

President Coolidge was still in office when Gutzon Borglum began his ambitious undertaking to chisel and blast four gigantic stone faces out of a granite mountainside in the Black Hills of South Dakota. In recent months, Borglum has been putting the finishing touches to the massive likenesses of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

For 13 years, the famous sculptor has directed a crew of workmen who labor on scaffolding around the mountainside. With dynamite, chisels, and automatic hammers, they blasted and chipped away 400,000 tons of granite. Gradually their work began to produce the lines and contours which Borglum anticipated—the features of the four Presidents. Since weather erosion wears down granite only an inch every 100,000 years, geologists say that the figures should last between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 years.

Each face measures approximately 60 feet from chin to brow. The dome of the United States Capitol would be about the right "hat size" for the head of Washington. The federal government has contributed most of the \$700,000 which has been spent on the Mount Rushmore Memorial so far. About \$55,000 has come from private donations. South Dakota has spent large sums of money to build convenient highways to the memorial.

Rural Housing

In six widely scattered rural counties, the United States Housing Authority is beginning the construction of 1,300 farm homes. Each house, including the land, will cost about \$2,000, and will rent for \$50 a year. When

the frame dwellings are completed, they will be occupied by farm families who are now living in rural slums.

Nearly every agricultural county in the nation has these spotty areas, where the farmers do not make enough money to purchase modern, sanitary homes. Living on low incomes, they must inhabit ramshackle shanties. The six counties in which the new low-rent houses will be built are in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. These states are no worse than other farming regions—nearly every one of the 48 states has similar slums. But the USHA and the Department of Agriculture decided to build the first federal housing projects for low-income farm workers in the six counties.

The initial projects will cost nearly \$2,600,000. If they prove successful, the USHA may decide to spend larger sums for housing in other agricultural areas. Congress made the program possible last year when it added \$800,000,000 to the funds of the USHA for the construction of houses in either rural or urban slums. The Farm Security Administration estimated some time ago that three mil-



FACES IN STONE
The Mt. Rushmore Memorial, in the Black Hills of western South Dakota, has been at work for months. The famous sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, has been at work for months. The famous sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, has been at work for months. The famous sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, has been at work for months.

lion new houses would be necessary to provide decent housing for all the nation's farm families who are now living in substandard dwellings.

Youth Hostels

About 12,000 young people will take vacations during the coming months along the 3,185 miles of trails which have been mapped by the American Youth Hostels. Hiking or riding bicycles, the hostel members plan only short week-end trips until school is out. But during the summer, they will spend longer vacations exploring the rural countryside—along shady, side roads, far from the main highways—at a leisurely pace. Most of the trails are in New England.

With a one-dollar hostel pass, anyone is eligible to stop at one of the 209 overnight hostels, which charge 25 cents per person each night. The traveler is welcome as long as he does not arrive in an automobile. Most youth hostellers hike or cycle, although some ride horseback or paddle canoes. Many of the hostels are farmhouses and rural homes which have been approved by the American Youth Hostels. As a general rule, there is a hostel about every 15 miles along the trails.

On their travels, the hostellers carry only small bundles of clothes, and frequently stop

Home and Abroad

Are Doing, Saying, and Thinking

along the way to swim in a lake or stream, to rest under a tree, or to visit some picturesque spot. The average age of the travelers is between 14 and 23 years. They must bring and cook their own food at the hostels; must go to bed by 10 o'clock at night. Further details about their activities can be obtained from the American Youth Hostels, Northfield, Massachusetts.

FOREIGN

Pressure on Italy

Within the space of 10 days the center of European interest has shifted suddenly from Finland to Italy, where a great deal of mysterious diplomatic activity has been in progress. This activity began, it might be said, with the first visit to Rome of President Roosevelt's special envoy, Sumner Welles. During that visit the Italian press was very reserved,

peace demands. If Italy could join Germany and Russia in a big peace offensive, and if the United States and the Vatican could be persuaded to join, the Allies might be forced to yield and accept a stalemate peace. This might explain the activities in connection with the Welles visit, and the recent call of von Ribbentrop at the Vatican.

There are some observers who believe that Hitler has simply asked Italy to forget her differences with Russia and to join with Moscow and Berlin in a three-power pact which would guarantee the existing borders of southeastern Europe, and at the same time freeze out the influence of the Allies in Rumania, Turkey, and Greece. If this happened to be the subject of the recent German-Italian exchanges, then the fact that they overlapped with the Welles visit would seem to be purely coincidental.

There is a growing feeling in England and France that Italy is the key to the entire situation, and that an Italian move for or against the Allies at this point might be decisive. So far the Italians have given no hint of their intentions. But at the very moment some of these conferences were taking place, the Italian government announced that the finishing touches were being applied to Italy's ring of northern fortresses, the "Alpine Circle," as it is called, which stretches from the Ligurian to the Adriatic Sea, now covering the German, as well as the French, frontier with Italy.

Smallest Republic

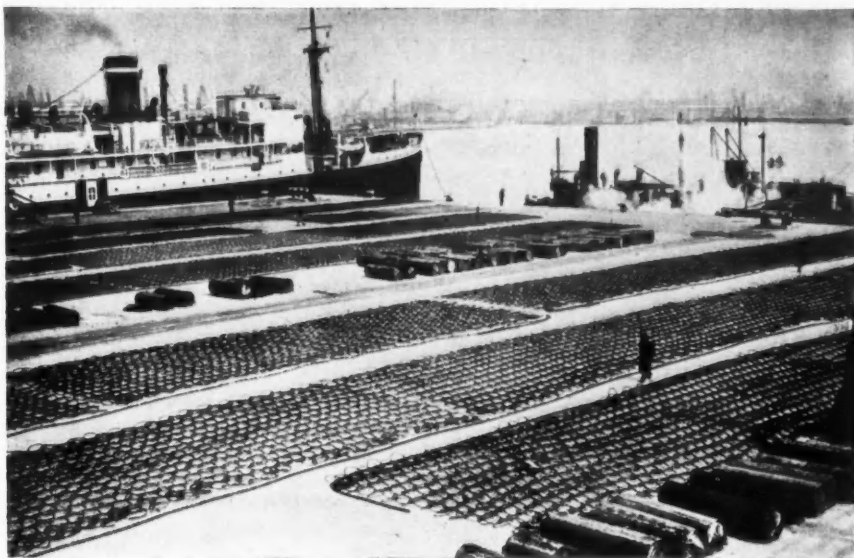
Sixteen centuries ago an Italian nobleman built a castle on a 2,400-foot crag of the Apennine Mountains in northeastern Italy, near the Adriatic coast, and extended his rule over the people in the nearby valleys. His principality, which was only one of many dotting Italy, came to be known as San Marino, and by a combination of good luck and good government, it managed to avoid the squabbles which engulfed its neighbors down through the centuries. While neighboring states fought, San Marino remained serene, and when small states were absorbed by large ones, San Marino retained its independence. Even when Italy became a unified nation, San Marino remained a little island of independence, 38 miles square, entirely surrounded by another country. And so it remains today. With only 13,000 people, it is the smallest republic in the world, and proudly claims the distinction of being Europe's oldest state.

Although the San Marinese speak a distinct dialect, they are racially Italians, and are, in fact, supported by Italy by means of an annual grant of \$175,000 from the Italian government. They buy nearly all their goods from Italy, and have always supported Italy's foreign policy. In 1915 they followed Italy's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary with one of their own, and threw 21 soldiers into the fray. During the Ethiopian war, San Marino contributed 20 soldiers, and during the Spanish civil war, two.

In San Marino today the pinch of the European war is making itself felt. The tourists, who once streamed into the tiny republic to look at the six churches, the massive palace, and the ancient walls, no longer come. But the republic still differs from Italy in two respects. One can buy plenty of coffee there (even though it is rationed), and genuine democracy still exists, undisturbed by the existence of Italian fascism on all sides. It is, as someone has observed, a "freak of freedom."

Progress in Liberia

Ten years ago the League of Nations appointed a special international commission to investigate ugly charges concerning one of its own members—Liberia, that small, tropical republic which was established between 1822 and 1847 on the west coast of Africa as a haven for freed American Negroes. The report of the League commission revealed



DRYING NETS FOR BIG FISH
Anti-submarine nets, photographed as they were spread out to dry in Naples, Italy, recently. The nets are fixed at the entrance to the harbor to prevent the entrance of submarines.

shocking conditions to exist. Although the country was exporting sufficient quantities of coffee, fiber, palm oil, cocoa, ivory, and rubber to produce fair revenues, abject misery was everywhere. From Monrovia, the capital, a small group of corrupt politicians were despoiling the rest of the some 1,500,000 Negroes who inhabit the region. Although Liberia is nearly as large as Pennsylvania, there was not a mile of railway line, nor more than 150 miles of what—at best—could be called roads. Of sanitation, civil rights, and law and order, there was little or none. What was worst, however, was the fact that slave trading was rampant, apparently with the knowledge and consent of the government. Because of its part in establishing the republic, the government of the United States was concerned over this state of affairs and broke off relations with the government of Liberia. Recognition was not again restored until 1935, after several sharp notes had caused the Liberian government to clean house.

Recent reports from Liberia indicate that considerable progress has been made since the League investigation. Slave trading has been abolished, corruption decreased, and government salaries slashed. According to the president of the Bank of Monrovia, who is now visiting this country, Liberia has balanced its budget and is now improving communications by building roads and expanding radio facilities. But Liberia still has a long way to go if, as the only independent state in Africa besides Egypt, it is to prove that natives are better off when ruled by themselves than when ruled by others.

Buenos Aires Pact

In its attempt to win over markets in Latin America while some of its largest competitors are engaged in war, the United States recently received a severe setback. On March 15, in the city of Buenos Aires, representatives of Argentina and Japan affixed their signatures to a commercial treaty under which Japanese-

Argentine trade may be tripled within the space of one year. Japan has agreed to extend her purchases of Argentine raw materials, while the Argentines, in turn, have promised to increase their imports of Japanese textiles, chemicals, machinery, and small manufactured goods accordingly.

Although it cannot definitely be said that Japan and Argentina have been brought together as a result of their common failure to establish desirable trade relations with the United States, it is interesting to note that the Argentine talks with Japan were begun last December, just as negotiations between the United States and Argentina for a reciprocal trade pact showed signs of breaking down. It may also be significant that this Buenos Aires pact follows by less than two months the expiration of the Japanese-American commercial treaty of 1911, which, denounced in Washington last July, expired in January. The United States now has no treaty with Japan, and it is the only nation in the world which receives no trade concessions from Argentina.

Split in India

While two or three hundred Britishers and Hindus were discussing Indian affairs in London, a short while ago, one Hindu suddenly began firing a revolver in the direction of the speakers' platform. By the time he had finished, Lord Zetland, British secretary of state for India, and two former British governors, had been wounded, while Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who had been speaking, had fallen to the floor dead. Political observers were quick to recall that O'Dwyer had become famous 21 years ago when, as a British governor in northern India, he praised the action of British troops in firing into a crowd of Indian men, women, and children who had been demonstrating in the town of Amritsar, killing 400 and wounding 1,200. The cause of this assassination in London has, therefore, been attributed to the "Amritsar Massacre" rather than to the present move for political independence in India.

Although leaders of the move for Indian independence have been quick to denounce this act of terrorism, they have not permitted it to modify their demands on England. At the most recent meeting of the powerful National Congress Party, Mohandas K. Gandhi, the moderate Hindu leader, was attacked by one of his former supporters. Subhas Chandra Bose, a former president of the Congress, denounced what he called Gandhi's "weak-kneed" politics in dealing with the British. Gandhi, he said, is willing to compromise on independence, and willing to postpone the issue until after the war. Bose has called on the Congress to override Gandhi and to demand absolute independence without delay. Bose has also challenged Gandhi's assertion that India should develop small home industries and handicrafts as a basis for her industrial life. Bose is calling for a progressive industrial program. These differences within the National Congress Party are deep-seated, and the manner in which they develop during the next year or so may have a very important effect upon the British Empire, and perhaps upon the world.



KEYSTONE

ACES IN STONE
Eastern South Dakota, is scheduled to be completed within a few years at work for years carving the faces of Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lincoln on the rocky mountainside.

if not cool, toward Mr. Welles and his "fact-finding" mission.

Subsequently, while the American envoy visited Berlin, Paris, and London, messages of a secret nature began to fly back and forth between Berlin and Rome. German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop visited Italy and talked with the King, with Mussolini, Foreign Minister Count Ciano, and with the Pope. What he had to say was not revealed. At length, Mr. Welles returned to Rome prior to embarking for the United States. Just a few minutes after he entered the foreign ministry to call on Count Ciano, the German ambassador hurried to the building and followed him in. With whom the German talked, and what he said was, again, not revealed. But after that two things happened. First, Mussolini entrained for the German border where he talked for two and a half hours with Hitler. Second, Welles postponed his departure from Italy in order to confer with Mussolini once again. In the meantime, observers noted that Italian coolness toward Welles had changed to warm approval.

What is the meaning of all these mysterious visits and talks? At the time of writing it is almost impossible to say. Some experts believe that Hitler may be trying to convince Mussolini that it is to Italy's advantage now to give full diplomatic support to Germany's



THE HITCH HIKER
BRESSLER EDITORIAL CARTOONS, NEW YORK



THE STAGECOACH PERIOD

During the early days of American history, travel was difficult, and taking the census was no slight task.

Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey and Paul D. Miller

The Changing Purpose of the Census

BOTH the purpose and the method of census taking have undergone great changes since the first census of the population of the United States was taken 150 years ago, in 1790. As provided by the Constitution, a census of the inhabitants of the country must be taken at 10-year intervals for the purpose of apportioning the members of the House of Representatives among the several states. Today the necessary facts could be obtained by modern statistical computations, without the necessity of a door-to-door canvass of the population. But, as is pointed out elsewhere in this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, the purpose of the census has greatly changed.



DAVID S. MUZZEY

The First Census

When the first census was taken in 1790, the United States was just embarking upon its period of nationhood. The federal Constitution had only recently been adopted and the country was primarily agricultural. The first census was devoid of detailed information. It merely gave the total population, white and colored, and classified the white males into those above 16 years of age and those below. A proposal to classify the population according to occupation was defeated in the Senate.

Opposition to the census did not originate with the present enumeration, for history shows that there was considerable reluctance to give information to the census taker of 1790. Some people objected on religious grounds, believing that it was not right to "number the people." Others refused to cooperate lest the information be used for taxation purposes by the federal government. Thus it is believed that the first census was not entirely accurate in determining the size of the population.

The first census, the results of which were published in a 56-page book, showed that the entire population of the country was 3,929,214. At that time, Virginia was the most populous state with 747,610. Pennsylvania was second, with 434,373; North Carolina third, with 393,751; Massachusetts fourth, with 378,787; New York, 340,120, and Maryland, 319,728. The entire population at that time was only a little larger than the population of Chicago today.

It was soon realized that the census could provide additional useful information if it were expanded. Thus when the second census was taken in 1800, the population was classified into five age groups. The main purpose of this classification was to obtain more information about the dura-

tion of human life. Up to 1850, however, the family was the unit taken by the census, with little information provided except the number of members of each sex within the various age groups.

Beginning with the census of 1850, the individual, rather than the family, became the unit of the census. Additional details were provided, such as the exact age, the birthplace, and the occupation of each person. Gradually it became possible to obtain and tabulate valuable information about various social and economic trends in this country. It is in terms of the census figures that much of the social and economic history of the United States has been written.

From Rural to Urban

Looking back over the 15 censuses which have already been taken, one is able to discern many of the fundamental changes which have taken place since 1790. For one thing, the occupational characteristic of the population has changed. The United States has been transformed from an agricultural to an industrial nation. Whereas a century and a half ago 95 per cent of the population resided in rural areas, less than 25 per cent is located on the farms today.

Another important social trend revealed by the census has been the slowing up in the rate of population increase. The present census will show that the total population has increased by some 10,000,000 since 1930, but this is a slower rate of increase than has characterized the rest of our history. The census of 1880, for example, showed that children under five years of age constituted 13.8 per cent of the population, whereas in 1930, they made up only 9.3 per cent. Population will reach its peak in another 20 or 30 years, with 145,000,000 persons, and then it will begin to decline. That is what will happen if the present trend continues during the next few decades.

Ever since the first census, the center of population had moved gradually westward. As a result of the migration of settlers westward between the first census and the second, the center of population moved 41 miles to the west between 1790 and 1800. When Lincoln was elected president, it had moved into Ohio. Today, it has moved into Indiana. Whether it will continue to move westward or shift back toward the Atlantic seaboard with the change in the rate of population increase, only future censuses will tell.

The 1940 census will be the most comprehensive ever taken in our history. It will be far more than a "counting of noses." It will provide valuable information on such subjects as education, housing, employment, resources, business activities, and a score of others.

Personalities in the News

ALTHOUGH the Soviet decision to invade Finland was probably made by Dictator Josef Stalin, the actual planning and execution of the Russian campaign was the work of Marshal Clementi Efremovich Voroshilov, who is the war minister or, more properly, the "people's commissar of defense" of the Soviet Union. There is little in Voroshilov's face or personality to suggest the power he wields over the world's largest army. He is rather small and somewhat blond, and inclined to be pleasant and casual rather than imposing and formal in his talks with associates and with the few visitors who are permitted to see him. He dresses very simply, does not insist on discipline, and generally gives the air of being easy-going. If it were not for a certain tightness about his mouth and eyes, and the quiet dignity of his bearing, one might mistake him for a cavalry lieutenant or simply an expert marksman which, incidentally, he is.

If Voroshilov's personality differs from those of most Soviet leaders, his life story does not. Born in 1881, he was—like nearly all his present associates—brought up in conditions of abject poverty. His family was so poor that he was forced to go to work in a mine when he was only six years old. Some of the boys who worked with him accepted their lot, but Clementi became a rebel, and it was not long before he fell afoul of the law and was arrested for having failed to remove his cap in the presence of a czarist officer. With a bitter taste in his mouth, young Voroshilov became a revolutionary, and when the Russian masses revolted unsuccessfully in 1905, Voroshilov was among the local leaders.

During the 12 years following the 1905 rebellion, Voroshilov kept generally under cover, but he emerged in 1917 to gather Communist troops to fight in the civil war in southern Russia. He proved to be a brilliant officer, and the end of the revolution found him commander of all the cavalry divisions of the new Red Army. When Stalin and Trotsky fought for control of the Russian government, after Lenin's death, Voroshilov was lucky—or shrewd—enough to side with Stalin, who later rewarded him with the important post he holds today, the first soldier of the Soviet Union.

Just what part Voroshilov played in the purges of 1937-38, which swept away about one-half of the highest officers in the Red Army, is not clear. He had very little to say at the time, but it is possible that he approved, or even suggested them, even though he takes very little part in Soviet politics. Voroshilov is very close to Stalin, perhaps more so than any other Soviet official, not even excepting Molotov, the foreign minister. His country home is located close to that of his chief.

In addition to being defense commissar for the Soviet Union, Voroshilov is also a member of the supreme council of the government, as well as a member of that small and elect, but all-powerful Communist party "Politbureau" which, with Stalin, rules the Soviet empire.



CLEMENTI VOROSHILOV

THE Federal Bureau of Investigation ranks with the White House, Lincoln Memorial, the Capitol, Washington Monument, the Supreme Court, and the Library of Congress as a leading tourist attraction in the nation's capital. Throughout the year, hundreds of people visit the fifth floor of the Department of Justice, where the G-Men's headquarters are located.

No small part of this interest is due to the fame of J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-Men. When the powers of his bureau were strengthened with the Lindbergh anti-kidnapping law, the FBI quickly achieved nation-wide prominence as a thorough law-enforcement agency. Hoover's men became the heroes of many a chase which ended in the capture or killing of public enemies. Only two of 163 kidnappings which have occurred since the passage of the Lindbergh law remain unsolved. Movies, radio serials, and magazine fiction furthered the public's interest in the untiring, scientific investigators.

Much of this publicity has had a salutary effect. Hoover finds that the nation's citizens are eager to learn how bank robbers, kidnappers, gangsters, and killers are brought to justice. The science of fingerprinting has been advanced—civilians voluntarily have their prints taken when they visit the bureau. And as a result of the interest in the deeds of the FBI, the public is thoroughly sold on the necessity for a well-trained army of investigators and scientific policemen.

Born 45 years ago in Washington, D. C., Hoover joined the Department of Justice soon after he graduated from the law school of George Washington University. Within a few years, he was assigned to a post in



COURTESY FBI

J. EDGAR HOOVER

the FBI. Since 1924, he has been its director. A well-built man of medium height, he is seldom seen in the capital's social circles, for he spends most of his time with his work. Under his direction, the FBI has grown from a minor bureau to the nation's best-known corps of crime fighters.

During his administration, he has occasionally had to defend the methods of the FBI against criticisms of various public officials. There is resentment among those who have failed to get a political appointment to the FBI staff. On the other hand, the FBI is likewise criticized because it does not draw its personnel from the civil service rolls. In reply to these charges, Hoover lets the efficient record of his men stand as the most effective answer.

All his investigators must be either expert accountants or lawyers. He demands the highest standards of mental and physical fitness from his men, and each applicant—even for a minor post in the FBI—is carefully investigated before being employed. Visitors at the FBI headquarters are shown the fingerprint files, the belongings of notorious criminals, and crime-detecting equipment by young guides who are prospective G-Men themselves. But ahead of them lies the rigorous course of training which Mr. Hoover has developed in his lifetime career of fighting crime.



STUDENT BROADCASTERS
The radio club of the Naugatuck, Connecticut, High School

Many High School Students Engage In Radio Broadcasting Activities

HIGH schools in a number of states report that radio broadcasting is becoming an increasingly popular activity among the students. A large percentage of the 815 stations in the United States regularly donate broadcasting time to the schools, and in many cases the students themselves are responsible for preparing and presenting the programs.

From their own studio in the Point Marion, Pennsylvania, High School, the students broadcast lively programs twice a week. With carefully prepared scripts, the performers recently produced a program on etiquette—questions and answers on rules and dramatic episodes to illustrate correct social behavior.

On other occasions, the Point Marion students have developed excellent plays about the lives of historical characters, and about the school's courses of study. In arranging the broadcasts, the students divide the work according to their individual talents—music, dramatics, speech, writing, and research. The programs travel by wire from the school's studio to nearby Uniontown, where Station WMBS puts them on the air. A number of rural schools around Uniontown regularly tune in to hear the broadcasts.

Since the Point Marion programs are broadcast during school hours, the students work closely with the teachers to develop entertainments which have a definite educational value. In other schools, the broadcasting activities are sometimes carried on, after classes are dismissed, by clubs which place greater emphasis on entertainment by students.

As a general rule, the Broadcasting Club of the Argentine High School in Kansas City, Kansas, arranges performances by the orchestra, band, and glee clubs; plays by the dramatic students; music by student soloists; and other entertainments which feature school life. Nevertheless, the student performers make a careful study of radio techniques through their collection of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles on broadcasting. Each show is timed to the minute, and the club members try to give their broadcasts a genuinely professional touch.

The success of the Argentine club can be measured by the fact that only a handful of members belonged at first—now 150 students belong and more than 800 students have taken part in about 85 broadcasts since the club began to function. The teacher who acts as club sponsor generally places the responsibility for organizing each broadcast on a committee of three students. The committee must prepare a script, direct the entire production, organize publicity, and manage the show.

Once a year, Station KCKN is managed, during a five-hour period, entirely by Argentine students. Regular engineers, who are required by government regulations to remain on duty, are observed and assisted

by science students. Otherwise, the club members do everything—produce programs, broadcast news and sports, write publicity, and sell radio advertising. Their efforts on the last broadcast earned \$179, in sales or radio time, for the school fund. To carry out the necessary business details, student stenographers, typists, and bookkeepers furnished their services.

Scores of other schools have enjoyed similar success with radio broadcasts which employ student talent. The Argentine club represents a group which has the advantage of a radio station in the same city as the high school. But Point Marion students were not discouraged because the station is 17 miles away. The fact that stations were willing to cooperate with high schools in surrounding towns, opens the possibilities of radio work to other groups.

Schools which are already broadcasting, as well as those which are thinking about forming a radio club, should make use of the facilities offered by the Script Exchange, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. The exchange has an extensive library of outstanding scripts which have been broadcast by various government agencies and by schools in different parts of the country. Some of the scripts were used on network broadcasts: "World Is Yours," a science feature by the Smithsonian Institution; "Brave New World," a series on the Pan American countries; "Let Freedom Ring," the story of the Bill of Rights; "Americans All—Immigrants All," contributions of immigrants to our national life.

These are among the 500 scripts which are lent to broadcasting groups by the exchange. For 10 cents, the exchange furnishes a catalog listing titles of scripts.

• Vocational Outlook •

Social Work

IN 1930, some 35,000 people were engaged in social work throughout the United States. Since then, with the spread of the depression and the growth of unemployment and social problems, the demand for trained social workers has increased twofold. About 90 per cent of such workers are women. The few men in the field generally hold executive positions as heads of social service agencies. Social workers are employed by relief agencies of the federal government, by counties and cities, by community chest organizations, or by private institutions which do relief or health work. Others work in hospitals and schools, in institutions for the mentally deranged, or in cooperation with courts dealing with juvenile delinquency.

Many young people are inspired to enter this profession upon hearing of Jane Addams and the founding of Hull House in the Chicago slums in 1889. For 46 years Jane Addams was director of the United States' most famous settlement house. But such a profession is often far from pleasant, for the individual in this field comes in contact with extreme poverty, broken people, and much unhappiness. It requires a background of the social sciences in order that the worker may understand the roles which heredity and environment play in the case of each unfortunate family. He or she must be able to see accurately the individual family problems in their larger social setting. The social worker's task is to relieve these conditions.

The family case worker, visiting a family in distress, must find out about the family's history in order to arrive at the source of the difficulties. Sometimes securing a job for the head of the household, or puzzling out a family budget will put the family back on its feet.

The child welfare worker seeks to help neglected or handicapped children, even to the point of finding new homes for them. Such workers also aid orphans and young people in trouble with the police.

Of a different nature is the work of the medical social worker, who arranges for needy patients to be cared for by hospital clinics. The psychiatric social worker, on the other hand, helps poor people who are suffering from mental diseases. The research worker makes general studies and gathers statistics from relief and charitable organizations. And last but not least, the group social worker provides opportunities for individuals to take part in group activities of a recreational nature. Such persons direct the leisure-time programs of youth at settlement houses, at recreation centers, and for such group organizations as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, etc.

The salary paid to a social worker varies according to the experience and the locality. The beginning wage is usually around \$20 a week. The chance for advancement is less in smaller cities, with half of all the social workers in cities of

a population under 50,000 earning less than \$1,320 during a recent year. Half of the executives in smaller cities made over \$2,100, but in larger cities with a population over 300,000, half of them received more than \$3,724. It must be remembered that executives, although the most highly paid, are few in numbers. Supervisors, expert case workers, and psychiatric social workers also receive good pay—as much as \$80 a week in large cities. But the vast majority of social workers earn from \$1,500 to \$2,400 yearly.

The social service field offers a promising vocation for a young person with a genuine interest in people and their troubles, for the country is in need of more trained social workers. Such work takes courage, vision, and a desire to help those in unfortunate circumstances. It requires an insight into human psychology and patience in dealing with difficult situations. A young person interested in health work who has given up thought of a nursing career should consider the possibilities of becoming a medical or psychiatric social worker. The period of training is longer than that required for nursing, but the rewards are considerably higher in the long run. An individual suited to this profession will find it interesting and seldom dull. The average social worker is employed from 38 to



GALLOWAY
SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER

40 hours a week with generally a month's vacation each year.

Anyone interested in this vocation should finish high school and, if possible, college. Those who take graduate work after college stand a still better chance of getting a choice position. The student should pursue courses in economics, sociology, biology, psychology, political science, and philosophy. He should read widely on current affairs and follow such magazines as *Survey* and *Survey-Graphic*. For a list of social service schools and for information on training requirements, write to the American Association of Social Workers, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City.

- Do You Keep Up With the News? -

(For answers to the following questions, turn to page 8, column 4)

1. At the conclusion of the Russian-Finnish war, what statesman remarked: "All that can be said against us is that as a nation we are too small?"

2. What little Central American country produces one main crop, coffee, which accounts for 96 per cent of its exports?

3. What famous American poet, who is best known for his poem, "The Man With the Hoe," died recently of pneumonia?

4. Where is the city of Tel-Aviv located?

5. The federal income tax is authorized by the (a) 14th (b) 20th (c) 16th (d) 15th amendment.

6. What country recently established diplomatic relations with the United States for the first time?

7. German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's recent visit with an ecclesiastical head took him to what place?

8. Loans to China, Denmark, and Iceland were made by a federal agency whose capital was just raised \$100,000,000 by Congress. Name the agency.

9. What famous statesman said that his country had 50,000 troops ready to go to Finland's aid if she had requested it?

10. Congress is considering investigating (a) the sale of planes to the Allies (b) our loan to China (c) the radio industry (d) the Interstate Commerce Commission.

11. The Russian-Finnish peace treaty gave Soviet Russia (a) the Karelian Isthmus, Viborg, Lake Ladoga, a 30-year lease on Han-



goe; (b) Lötzt, Tallinn, Frondstadt, Brest-Litovsk; (c) Helsinki, Tammerfors.

12. Give the two products which account for the wealth of Venezuela.

13. Where would you go to find the Polish Parliament?

14. The life of what eminent American inventor will be featured in two forthcoming Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer movies?

15. "It is the old trouble—too late. Too late with Czechoslovakia, too late with Poland, certainly too late with Finland." These words were uttered in the British House of Commons after the Russian-Finnish peace by (a) Anthony Eden (b) Leslie Hore-Belisha (c) Neville Chamberlain (d) David Lloyd George.

16. True or false? Direct foreign intervention, under the League of Nations, would have been possible only if Finland had asked for such help.

17. What law was passed by Congress in 1890 to satisfy public clamor against monopolies and the concentration of economic power? Name a well-known professional organization, accused of violating this law in a case which may reach the Supreme Court.

18. Japan has been trying to establish a Japanese-sponsored government in China under (a) Chiang Kai-shek (b) Mitsumasa Yonai (c) Wang Ching-wei (d) Sun Yat-sen.

19. What nation ranks as the second rubber-exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil?

20. The word, Anzacs, is a contraction of

U. S. Ready for Sixteenth Census

(Concluded from page 1, column 1)

Have you attended school or college any time since March 1, 1940? What was the highest grade in school completed? Where were you living on April 1, 1935? Were you at work during the week of March 24-30? If you were not at work, were you seeking employment? If working, how many hours did you work during the week mentioned? How much money did you earn during 1939? Do you own your own home? Is there a mortgage on it? How many bathrooms are there in it?

Controversy Over Questions

These are some of the questions which will be asked during the next few weeks. If you refuse to answer or give false information, you may be punished by a fine or jail sentence. However, the enumerators have been cautioned not to threaten people who are reluctant to answer. They are to explain that the information is needed by the government, and that no one else will be able to obtain it. The census taker himself is prevented from passing on the information or from letting anyone examine the filled-in schedules; in fact, he can be fined or sent to prison if he does so.

With respect to the questions about name and age and sex and occupation, few people raise any objections to giving full information. However, a serious controversy has arisen about the questions on income—a controversy which has been vocally aired in the halls of Congress during recent weeks. Question 32 of the census on population requests the "amount of money wages or salary received (including commissions)," and Question 33 asks: "Did this person receive income of \$50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary?" In the case of the first question, the enumerators will not give figures for incomes above \$5,000; they will merely write in "\$5,000 plus."

Those who oppose the inclusion of these questions argue that the government is invading the individual citizen's privacy by asking how much he earns. They contend that such a question is none of the government's business. Moreover, they object to giving such information to the census taker, who will more than likely be a neighbor or at least someone living in the same community.



BUREAU OF CENSUS
RECORDING THE FIGURES

Many ingenious machines have been developed in the Census Bureau for the purpose of putting into useful form the information collected. This one makes film records of documents.

In reply to this criticism, it is argued that the citizen is adequately protected against such information's being revealed, since the enumerators are bound not to give out facts obtained in the census. By a late ruling, those who wish may answer these questions by mail and avoid giving the information to the census taker. Defenders of these questions contend that they are essential to the well-being of the nation, since the matter of income and its distribution must be known by the government if some of our more basic economic problems are to be attacked intelligently.

One reason why the latest census includes a larger number of questions than previous censuses is that the problems confronting the nation are more serious and additional data is essential if an intelligent approach is to be made to them. Were it merely a question of determining the size of



THE CENSUS TAKER

During the month of April every home in the United States will be visited by one of the federal government's enumerators.

the population, it would not be necessary to take the census at all, for statisticians can figure what the country's population is. All they have to do is to take the 1930 totals, add the number of births and immigrations, subtract the deaths and emigrations, and make certain adjustments for inaccuracies, and they have the total population. They can obtain a figure accurate within a fraction of one per cent.

Many Useful Purposes

But the census provides valuable information on a number of different things—information which we can obtain in no other way. It gives a fairly complete picture, in figures, of the United States of America, and this picture is of vital importance to all sorts of people, such as manufacturers, educators, government officials, merchants, salesmen, advertisers, and scores of others. As one census official has pointed out, the census figures "can tell the school board of Dallas, Texas, the basic facts on which to plan its schoolbuilding program for the next 10 years. They can tell a manufacturer of poultry feed how many chickens and turkeys there are in each of the nation's 3,000 counties. They can give merchants the comparative buying power of the people of St. Louis and St. Paul. They can tell you the average education of the people of Miami, by age groups, and compare it with any other city. They can give you the number of bricklayers in Seattle, or any other place. . . ."

Of greater importance than the help it affords private individuals is the light the census sheds on the big national problems of our time. It is expected, for example, that when the returns of the 1940 census are all in and tabulated, the nation will have a far better picture of its unemployment problem than it has at present. Ten of the questions in the census schedule deal with employment and unemployment. The answers to these questions will give the government a more accurate basis upon which to build its program of unemployment relief. There will also be a factual basis upon which to study the problems of housing, education, migrant farm workers, sharecroppers, and many others.

Social and Economic Trends

Many of the great long-time social and economic trends of the past have been clearly charted through the census of the past. One of the most important of these has been the trend of population itself. The rapidity with which the population of the country has increased in the past has been one of the principal factors in the economic strides made by the United States. In the course of 150 years, the population has increased from less than 4,000,000 to 132,000,000—a thirty-four-fold increase. This rapidly increasing population created one of the vastest markets in the history of the world. Agriculture and industry expanded as these millions settled and developed an entire continent.

Until the second half of the last century the rate of population growth was fairly constant. The period of greatest percent-

age growth was the decade from 1800 to 1810 when the increase was 36.4 per cent. The first decided drop in this rate of increase occurred between 1860 and 1870. The rate declined to 14.9 in 1910-1920, and showed a slight increase—to 16.1 per cent in 1920-1930. Population is still growing in this country, but it is growing less rapidly than formerly. Fewer babies are being born. In the eight years from 1921 to 1928 inclusive, 2,200,000 more babies were born than in the subsequent eight years, ending with 1936.

What does this trend indicate? Unless there is a sharp reversal, it means that the population of the United States will, in the next two or three decades, reach a peak, after which it will decline. Were it not for the reduction in the death rate, the population would have already reached its peak. There would have been more deaths than births, and the deficiency would not be made up by immigration from abroad, for immigration has practically ceased.

Population Changes

That this change in the rate of population growth will have a vital bearing upon the future course of American history and will create serious problems, few will deny. There is a sharp difference of opinion as to what effects it will have. Some of the more pessimistic students of our economic life contend that it means that the United States has reached the peak of its growth; that the era of rapid expansion is over and that we cannot expect the economic progress in the future that we witnessed in the past.

Others, less pessimistic, feel that a reduction in the rate of population increase need not necessarily lead to economic decline. We must make adjustments, they say, but we can continue to progress economically by working out ways and means

of enabling the great masses of the population to obtain the goods and services they need but which they cannot now obtain.

Whether the ultimate effect of this population change will be good or bad, it is already making itself felt in a number of ways. For one thing, the percentage of old people is constantly growing and is likely to continue to grow. The demand for old-age pensions is likely to increase. In 1930, only 22 per cent of the population was 45 or older; by 1950, 30 per cent will be in that age group. Already the unemployed worker above 40 has created a serious national problem. Thus the future is certain to be marked by the necessity of making adjustments for the older workers.

As the older age groups constitute a growing percentage of the total population, the younger groups constitute a smaller proportion. There were 1,000,000 fewer children under five years of age in 1930 than in 1920, and there are fewer today than there were in 1930. As a result of this population change, each year sees fewer children in the grades up to the high school level. Thus the entire educational system will be confronted by serious problems in order to adjust to the changing conditions.

The results of the 1940 census will be more closely studied than those of previous censuses in order to determine certain of the basic trends which are now affecting the United States. The census will not give the answer to any of the big national problems of our day, but it will furnish many of the facts upon which the answers may be based.

Questions and References

1. Why must a census of the United States be taken every 10 years?
2. In what respect has the purpose of the census today differed from the first census?
3. How is the actual work of taking the census done?
4. Cite examples where facts gathered in the census may be useful in helping solve our national problems.
5. In addition to the population census, what other censuses are being taken this year?

REFERENCES: (a) Back to the Land? by D. C. Coyle. *Survey Graphic*, February 1940, pp. 115-118. (b) When the Population Levels Off, by H. P. Fairchild. *Harpers*, May 1938, pp. 596-602. (c) Population Curve Hits the Schools, by R. D. Smith. *Survey Graphic*, September 1938, pp. 445-449. (d) Population Going Down, by S. Chase. *Reader's Digest*, March 1939, pp. 1-5. (e) Uncle Sam Counts Noses, by G. F. Willison. *Current History*, February 1940, pp. 36-38.

Answer Keys

Do You Keep Up with the News?

1. Finnish Foreign Minister Vaino Tanner;
2. Salvador; 3. Edwin Markham; 4. Palestine;
5. (c); 6. Australia; 7. Vatican City, Italy, (or Rome); 8. the Export-Import Bank; 9. French Premier Edouard Daladier; 10. (a);
11. (a); 12. gold and oil; 13. Angers, France;
14. Thomas Edison; 15. (d); 16. true;
17. Sherman Anti-Trust Law, American Medical Association; 18. (c); 19. Bolivia; 20. Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

Smiles

An optimist is a man who marries his secretary, thinking he'll be able to keep on dictating to her.

—DUSTPAN

"How was it that you quarreled with your friend Dobbs?"

"He said that I had swindled him out of five dollars. That was too much!"

"How much was it then?"

—EXCHANGE

"I say, Dave, you ought to buy an encyclopedia for your children, now that they go to school."

"No sense in that, Bill. Let them walk, the same as I did."

—SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Dentist: "So your wife was angry when you got in just at daybreak. What did she say?"

Patient: "Well, nothing much, and I was going to have these teeth pulled anyway."

—CAPPER'S WEEKLY

"But how can I be sure that you really care for me?"

"Well, I can hardly sleep at night, thinking of you, dear."

"That doesn't prove anything. Papa can hardly sleep, either, thinking of you."

—SELECTED

"Everyone in town is talking," reported the wife, "about the Smiths' quarrel. Some are taking her part and some his."

"And," replied her husband, "I suppose a few eccentric individuals are minding their own business."

—SAGEHEN



"He refuses to sit there—says it's bumpy riding over the wheels."

BARLOW IN SATURDAY EVENING POST